OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1891.

one of the buildings subsequently burned.

When the fire got too close Bergron seized the suffering woman and, wrapping her in

some blankets, descended three flights of

stairs with his burden and carried her to a

refuge near by. In less than fif-

and child are doing well. Dr. Bergron lost a

valuable set of instruments and his overcoat

and bat, but tonight was happy in having

The Episcopal cathedral on Washington

boulevard caught fire from flying sparks, but

the flames were extinguished before any

One of the exciting meldents was the panic

hotel. When the flames leaged across the

cluding the servants, made a wild rush for

Middleton and Irrman had allowed theirs to

lapse, as they expected to move in a couple of

weeks. The insurance of the other sufferers

Snubs Carnot's Subjects.

Paris, April 12.—Herbette, French ambas-

treatment received by Empress Frederick in

Paris, causes increased anxiety in govern-

ment circles here. Hitherto Herbette's own

reports, as well as other official informa-tion from Berlin, have shown that M. Her-

bette was a persona grata with Emperor WH

considered the conduct of the amba

at the knoward Herbett

that

when he was found and carried out.

saved his patient's life.

damage was done,

FOUGHT LIKE HEROES.

Omaha Firemen Do Desperate Battle with a Stubborn Conflagration.

CAUGHT BENEATH A FALLING WALL.

Four Members of No. 2 Hose Badly Injured During the Struggle.

IT HAPPENED ON HISTORIC GROUND.

Thirteen Years Ago Four from the Same Company Were Killed There.

HOW THE FLAMES WERE DISCOVERED.

Originated in the Kitchen-Story of the Fire-Under the Wall -Panie Among the Guests.

"Sixty-three," then "1-3-1" brought every fireman in Omaha to the Paxton hotel shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

In the upper floor of the annex to the main building the flames were making merry havoc. It was from the alley the fight must be made. In opening the fight four firemen were injured.

Ladders were run up against the burning building, and on one Captain Carter of No. 2 hose, with Pipeman Martin Mulvihill, Peter McGuire and Thomas Downs of the 2nd started to ascend. The top of the long ladder reached nearly to the roof of the annex. When the men had gotten well above the pavement, the wall fell out directly above their heads.

Down came a cruel mass of hot brick and mortar, crashing onto the devoted firemen and burying them beneath it. They were crushed to the hard pavement below, mangled and bleeding.

Soon as possible, and the workers labored with desperate rapidity, the injured men were extricated and borne tenderly into Goodly Brooker's saldon, where they were ministered to. Later they were removed to

the hospital. Here is a strange fatality. Thirteen years ago, September 5, 1878, when the Grand Central burned, No. 2 company, then the Fire Kings, lost four men, killed almost upon the same spot where last night's terrible acci-

deal occurred. In the meantime there was hurrying and scurrying among the guests of the hotel. Sunday night's rest was rudely interrupted. It was but a short time till everybody was hurrying out of the building, but the confusion did not take a dangerous aspect. Guests quickly removed their effects, and servants swiftly secured such portables as could be easily moved, and made way for the

onslaught of the element. Out in the streets dense throngs of people gaped upward at the rolling smoke, or watched the firemen as they rushed hither and you, handling the hose and directing the water. When the wall, which carried such deadly result with it, fell out it made a gap for the flames, and lurid indeed did the fire shine forth. But through the same gap four streams of water poured, and it proved a means to the end of extinguishing the blaze.

Story of the Fire. At 9:45 some of the servants, who sleep in the second and third story of the wing used for a kitchen, were aroused by the presence of smoke in the apartments. They im mediately rushed out of their rooms and down to the office where the alarm was given

to Chief Clerk Sherman. Mr. Sherman hurried to the kitchen, which is on the first floor, and finding the door locked, kicked it open, supposing the fire had gained but little headway and a few buckets of water would extinguish it. When the door gave way he found the interior of the kitchen a dense cloud of smoke, through

which the flames gleamed dangerously. The fire seemed to have caught from or near the broiling ranges in the north end of the kitchen, and had quickly been communicated to a pantry running along the esat side.

Beginning the Fight.

The alarm was at once turned in and in three minutes the chemical and hose cart dashed up the alley and began the fight against great odds, for the smoke was then issuing from the windows of the second and third stories of the kitchen.

Hose cart No 2 arrived a few moments later and then came No. 6, and ten minutes later No. 1 from Twenty-fourth and Cuming. The excitement from the first

was intense. The firemen realized that there was serious work ahead and remembering the awful scenes that the fire flend had created on that fateful spot, they worked like

The windows in the first story were smashed in and several streams were soon pouring volumes of water into the kitchen. The wing is accessible from the alley on the south and, an area on the west. It was soon apparent from the volumes of smoke that began to burst forth near the roof of the kitchen annex that the firemen must mount the ladders and eatch the flames before they reached the open air.

Climbing the Ladders.

Trucks Nos. 3 and 1 swung up their ladders at the south and the daring boys of No. 2 were soon at the third story window on the west and had just turned loose on the flames within when, with a crash, a section of the west wall at the top feil out, and amid frightful cries of anguish from the four men on the ladder and a groan of horror from the other firemen and the few spectators in the alley, the falling bricks carried the men and ladder and hose to the ground in a sickening mass of smoking clay and bleeding humanity Under the Wall.

Scarcely had the smoke cleared away be fore the uninjured comrades of the four unfortunate men dashed into the horrible heap of debris and began the work of rescuing the partially buried firemen.

The men caught in the disaster were Captain Carter and Pipemen Martin Mulvibill Peter McGuire, and Thomas Downs. The doors & Goodly Brooker's saloon, right across the alley, were thrown open, and the injured men were hastily, but tenderly, carried in and laid on the floor.

The Injured Men.

They were all unconscious when rescued but McGuire. He was able to sit up, but was complaining piteously of a terrible pain in his head and about the stemach. Blood was trickling down his face from a cut on the side of the temple.

Captain Carter soon regained consciousness, but was scarcely able to talk for some time. He had several ugly gashes about the forehead and was evidently injured about the

Martin Mulvihill was horribly cut in three

places on the head and lost a great deal of

Thomas Downs was also very seriously hurt. He had a fearful cut on the top of the head and several gashes about the face and forehead. Medical assistance was summoned in-

stantly, and in five minutes Drs. Ginn and Crossen arrived and set to work dressing the wounds temporarily and making the sufferers as comfortable as possible A few moments later Dr. Howard Cook

and Dr. Lee arrived, and the room soon took on the appearance of an army hospital in time of battle. Captain Cormack and Sergeant Sigwar

assisted in caring for the injured men and keeping back the crowd.

After the Wall Fell.

When the west wall fell out the flames got fresh air and burst forth in a most threatening manner. It looked for a few moments as though the department would be baffled in the attempt to hold and extinguish the flames in the kitchen annex.

A guest at a third-story window on the south side was calling loudly for help. His from was filled with smoke and for some reason he could not find the stairway on the outside. A long ladder was raised and he

rescued after breathing considerable smoke. The firemen redoubled their efforts and with eight streams pla ying into the windows of the third story and through the doors from the main building, the flames were soon gotten under control.

Panic Among the Guests. While all this was taking place on the outside there was a wild rush, a hurrying to and fro and rushing down stairs within the palatial hostelry such as has not been experienced in Omaha in many years.

Many of the guests had retired, and they rushed from their rooms with toilets hastily made. Many of the cooler heads took the matter calmly, and made careful inquiry every few moments about the progress of the fire. Many paid their bills and went to other houses. The proprietors and clerks of the Paxton did everything in their power to allay unneces-

The smoke soon penetrated all through the coms on the west side and spread through the hails and to the office below. The firemen carried the hose to the second,

third and fourth floors, but there was very little water in the main building, excepting on the second floor, where it floated over the carpet three inches deep.

End of the Fire.

At 11:30 the flames had been entirely extinguished and the firemen began to gather up the hose and return to their respective engine houses. Cnief Galligan deputized three men to stay with the building all night assisting in getting the water out.

Captain Carter was taken home. The physician found that his legs were paralyzed the result of concussion of the spine. He was badly cut about the head. His recovery is by no means certain. Martin Mulvinill was also taken home.

Downs and McGuire are single men . and were taken to St. Joseph's hospital. Sparks From the K tchen.

Messrs. Bramard & Eastman's place the entire damage to building, furniture and all at \$25,000. They will be prepared in a couple of days to serve meals. For the present the guests will take their meals at the Murray. R. K. Harris, a traveling man of Chicago,

occupied a room in the third story of the kitchen annex and lost all his samples in the fire.

There were eighteen servant girls in the kitchen annex. All but two of them lost all their clothing but that which they were.

Nearly all the guests returned to their ooms in the Paxton at midnight and retired. The Paxton hotel is owned by the Kitchen Brothers hotel company. The building was insured for \$100,000 and the furniture for

A SUSPICIOUS CALM.

The Situation of the Burlington Switchmen's Strike at Denver. DENVER, Colo., April 12.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-There is a calm in the Burlington switchmen's situation which is extremely suspicious. Either the strike will be a dead failure or it will assume very serious proportions. Tomorrow, or Tuesday at the latest, will probably determine. While all is quiet at the yards and the Burlington trains are moving, the men are holding meetings and counselling with the train men of other roads. There is a virtual boycott on Burlington cars in other yards. The Rio Grande made an effort today to have it raised so far as that company was concerned, but failed. As matters look tonight it seems probable that an effective boycott will be maintained until the Burlington strikers are satisfied. The

real danger is that all the trainmen of other roads may become involved in the strike and thus bring business in the city to a standstill. Much depends on the actions of the meetings, which will not adjourn until There is one very curious phase which the trouble is assuming. President Harrison is routed east from this city next month over the Burlington. Union men declare that un-less he boycotts the read they will boycot him if he comes up for re-election. Whether

FRISCO CONTRACTORS COMBINE Preparing to Resist Alleged Unjust

they can make a national issue out of this

affair remains to be seen.

Demands of Laborers. SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., April 12 .- Seventy five contractors and builders met yesterday to consider what action should be taken in regard to the proposed boycott of trades unions on iron work manufactured by non-union foundries. Resolutions were adopted protesting against boycotts and a committee was appointed to effect a permanent organ-ization of employers of labor to resist the unreasonable demands of the trades unions. Besides this association of builders another combination of employers is being formed, in which over \$100,000,000 capital is represented. This association is being formed for the purpose of protecting employers against unjust demands of labor unions, but will not touch the wage question. A week ago the shoemakers in a prominent factory went on a strike because the firm introduced a lasting machine. As no settlement could be arranged, three other firms, comprising the shoe manufacturers association, last night declared a lockout. One thousand men, women and boys are thus thrown out of em-

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Shaft House Blown Up and Two Miners Fatally Injured.

BLACK HAWK, Colo., April 12 .-- [Special Telegram to Tue Ber. | This morning about 7:30 o'clock a boiler exploded in the shaft house of the Americus mine, the property of ex-Senator Newell and Sam Meller, Three men, Frank Deng, John Solak and Fred Otmeyer, lesses of the property, went to work this morning for the purpose of hoisting. Deng and Solak stayed on top and Otmeyer went down to fill the bucket. It seems they had just fairly started when the explosion occurred. The shock was felt all over the entire city. The shaft house was scattered in all directions. Parts of the boiler were found several hundred feet away. Deng and Soiak were badly hurt. Deng may recover

BIG CHICAGO CONFLAGRATION.

Fierce Blaze That Threatened to Sweep from Halsted Street to the Lake.

THE LOSS FULLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Panie in Kohl & Middleton's Museum -A Police Officer's Heroism-Fire Department's Magnificent Work.

Cincago, April 12 .- Chicago this evening suffered one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has occurred here since the big fire of 1871. The loss is fully \$1,000,000.

It was almost at the geographical center of the city that the flames started, and like the terrible disaster of twenty years ago, began in a stable. In this case the stable was the propertyof the well known furniture manufacturer and politician, John M. Smyth, and was located in the rear of his big house-furnishing establishment on West Madison, near Halsted street. The flames speedily communicated to the furniture establishment and a moment later to Kohl & Middleton's dime museum. A general alarm to the fire department

soon followed, supplemented by special calls for extra engines, as the fire was seen to be gaining ground with extraordinary rapidity. in less than five minutes smoke was pouring from every window in the museum and enveloping the huge six-story building occupied by Smyth. When, in a marvelously short time, both structures had turned into a mass of flame, great flery tongues darted across the street and lodged in the upper stories of the buildings on the north side of Madison street. A moment later the firemen

towering walls of flames. For a time it looked as though the conflagration would get beyond control and, as in 1871, sweep toward the lake. To add to the trouble the wind was blowing a stiff gale from the west.

found themselves working between two

Probably twenty thousand reople gathered n the neighboring streets watching the progress of the possibly impending calamity. At this critical juncture, however, the thorough discipline of the fire department became magnificently apparent. The men obeying orders, stood steadily in the street, where the flames scorched them from either side, and after a fierce battle at length brought the fire in a measure under control. The immense blaze, however, continued to rage in the buildings already partly destroyed. The museum was nothing but a heap of rulns and the walls of the Smyth building were falling one after another. Fortunately they ail fell inward and no person was injured.

Across the street also the walls soon succumbed to the furious onslaught. The upper story of the three-story building on the northwest corner of Madison and Union streets caught fire. The flames lodged around the windows of the fifth story of the Haymarket theatre building and were soon stretching along under the mansard roof. Just west of the Haymarket theatre the five-story building of the People's outfitting company caught fire in front, and despite all efforts the buildings between Union street and the Haymarket block were wiped out, as well as those on the south side of the street. In the Haymarket the fire was confined to the upper tory, but the whole building was filled with smoke and water.

The first intimation the inmates of Kohl & Middleton's museum had of the close proximity of the fire was when some one opened a window on the third floor, through which a volume of smoke poured. A wild panic followed among the 400 persons in the building, most of whom, fortunately, were on the first floor watching the variety performance. They were appraised of the danger by a stampede on the upper floors, and as they arose to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front door fire appeared at the rear window increasing their

The emergency brought out a hero in the person of Policeman Patrick Sheehy. Force ing his way through the frightened people who were madly retarding each other, he stationed himself at the head of the stairs, and, drawing a revolver, declared his intention to kill the first person who refused to obey his orders. By his coolness and determination he succeeded in quieting the panic and with one exception everybody reached the street in safety. The exception was C. H. Messenger, a young man, who leaped from a window before Officer Sheehy reached the stair landing, and was frightfully injured. Several persons following him stopped, horror stricken, long enough to be corralled by Sheehy and his revolver One old lady fell when near the bottom of the stairs and broke an arm.

As soon as Officer Sheehy cleared the per ple out he went up to the third floor, where scores of monkeys were caged. He wrenched apart the iron bars of the cages so that the little animals could escape, but with innate perverseness and to the chagrin of Sheehy they scampered upstairs and were burned to death. The policeman nearly lost his own life in getting down stairs.

The excitement among the freaks who were on exhibition on the third floor was pitiful. They were practically unable to nelp themselves and were with difficulty restrained from throwing themselves from the windows. Madame Carver, the 900-pound woman, seized her midget son, dragged herself to a rear window and was about to throw the child out, when she was restrained by Manager Delmont, who with difficulty escorted them down stairs. A. T. Lafayette, father of the big headed boy, who was so top-heavy that he could not navigate alone, seized the boy and while leading him out found the Albino girl almost blind and groping about in the smoke. With the big-headed boy under his arm h seized the Albino, dragged her to a stairway

and soon reached the street. The fire in the Haymarket theater was discovered just twenty minutes before the close of the last act. The smoke was barely perceptible when the manager stepped out on the stage and endeavored to persuade the audience to file out in order. At this moment some one shouted "fire," and a panic seemed imminent. The excitement was partially subdued by prompt work on the part of the ushers and the theater was soon cleared with out casualties.

Just before the west wall of the Smyth building fell a venturesome boy climbed up to the third floor of the building adjoining and stood watching the flames. When the wall toppled over and the smoke had cleared away he could not be seen, and it is feared that he went down in the mass of debris. While the fire was at its height the side

walk at Union and Meridian streets collapsed, precipitating forty people into an excavation beneath. Mrs. Bessie Higging was fatally injured and several others painfully hurt. When the fire broke out Dr. J. Z. Bergrot was attending Mrs. Sarah Macks in a flat in

BLAINE'S ANSWER TO ITALY.

President's Departure.

teen minutes a fine girl baby was born amid the crash of falling walls and the shouts of the firemen. Both mother IT WILL BE AN AMERICAN DOCUMENT.

> An Interesting Question Brought Up by the Failure of the Key-

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE, which seized the boarders at the Haymarket 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12. street about forty occupants of the hotel, in-The answer of this government to the demands of Italy for a statement of the manner the back stairway. The latter is a narrow, in which we propose to treat the killing of the Italian murderers at New Orleans is exwinding affair, and became blocked, resulting in the mob being badly bruised and pected to appear just before the president eaves for the south and west on Tuesday. frightened before getting out. Charles Menger was asleep in his room and was suffo-The Italian government has evinced an irricating, with one side of his face badly purned, table spirit of haste, but the representatives of our government have taken time to secure It took forty fire engines and 300 firemen sufficient facts to enable them to proceed into bring it under subjection. Several times telligently and upon a basis of justice. No fear has been entertained that Italy it seemed as if the men would be compelled to abandon their engines so intense was the would precipitate war, and yet the feeling of security upon the part of our representaheat, but, cheered on by indefatiguable superiors, they managed to withstand it by tives has not dictated undue procrastination. It is safe to predict that the answer of Secturning the hose upon themselves. The retary Blaine, which is being prepared under nerve displayed by the firemen was heightthe personal direction of the president, will ened by the fact that all the time they knew that at least 100 barrels of oil, varnish, etc., evidence no disposition to improperly inculwere stored in the basement of the Smyth pate Americans or the state government, while at the same time it will firmly adhere establishmeat, likely at any time to cause a to the lines of fairness which is due every terrific explosion. They flooded the basement, keeping the oil completely covered up. nationality. It is anticipated that some evi-John M. Smytn's loss on stock and builddence will be given of President Harrison's ing is fully \$500,000; Kohl & Middleton, ready for promulgation in respect to the demusuem, \$85,000; Neeley Brothers, boots and shoes, \$20,000; A. Knempfer, jeweler, \$45,-000; Alfred Peats, wall paper, \$60,000; M. the unity or action and coincident Irrman, tobaconist, \$25,000; Hanna & Hogg, liquors, \$20,000. A miscellaneous of other firms and the Haymarket theater will bring the total up to \$1,000,000. The insurance is light. Smyth carried but \$125,000. Kohl &

FRANCE AND GERMANY. Complaint That Emperor William

tention to the comptroller of the currency through the recent failure of the Keystone National bank of Philadelphia. Several merchants of that city who were depositors in the bank had left notes for collection which fell due about the time of the suspension of the bank. Some of these notes were paid on the day of the failure, and others a sador to Germany, has sent Minister of Foreign Affairs Ribot a dispatch full of misgivday or two after. The question which agi-tates the Philadelphians is whether notes so ings as to the nature of his relations with the Berlin foreign office. He says Chanceller paid, which were not discounted, but simply left for collection, are to be turned over to them or converted into the general fund of Von Caprivi treats him with formal politeness, while Emperor William, who was formerly affable, now speaks curtly the bank. Compsroller Lacey declines to answer the and has shown positive ill humor toward Frenchmen whom Herbette has introduced at receptions. All this, which is undoubtedly due to dissatisfaction with the

property of the payee if paid after the sus-pension, and that in such cases the receiver, when appointed, will be directed to pay the proceeds to the owner of the note at the time it was left for collection. A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME. If anything was needed to positively con-firm the belief that the political wing of the

ham and that the ambrasador was on the most amicable personal terms with the chiefs of the Berlin foreign office. Nothing has occurred between the ambassador and M. Ribot to indicate the intention of the German government to increase the tension of relations already sufficiently strained. If the French government ascertains kaiser's altered attitude faction over the treatment received by Empress Frederick in Paris his early re-call is certain. So far as known in official circles the kaiser excuerated M. Herbette from all blame in the matter, while M. Ribot retaliation to the Paris incident to have been

absolutely correct.

Leaders of the recent miners' congress are arranging to appoint a general strike execu-tive committee, composed equally of repre-sentatives of French, English, German and Belgian miners. The German miners have decided in the event of a strike in Belgium to iso strike if the German conferies endeavor to supply Belgium with coal. The English delegates also guarantee to stop the export of coal. If the new system of drawing upon American coal weakens their position the executive committee will open communication with the American unions. Strikeagita

ions in America are being watched with The socialist groups are quarrelling over the programme for May day. It is proposed by one section to march to the Palais Boulogne and send a demand for a work day of eight hours. This proposition is opposed by the leading section, headed by the Allemane on the ground that the government will listen politely enough, but will practically ignore their requests. The government will permit greater freedom during the coming demonstration, allowing he organizing committee the broadest kind

of programme. In accordance with the opinions of legal advisers of the foreign office the Chilian cruisers built in France will be handed to the government of Balmaceda under a stipulation that no French crews shall be en-gaged and that the only assistance the vesgaged and that the only assistance the ves-sels shall get in France will be permission to coal and complete such equipments as are necessary to enable them to reach Chili. The cruiser Presidente Pinto will be completed in May. The Er-raseuriz is nearly ready. A British crew, engaged chiefly to strengthen the Chilian marines, is already here under Colonel Villa-grin.

The death of P. T. Barnum elicited numerous press comments on his career. His name is familiar to the people and has become incorporated in the French language. Minster Reid said: "Barnum had many excellent qualities. Horace Greeley was one with Barnum on the question of temperance and universalism. A few years ago," added Mr. Reid, "Barnum sent me his autobiography with a dedication on the fly leaf saying: 'As I cannot live to correct the proof sheets of my obituary, I offer you these pages, where you will find all the facts of my life correctly told.'"

A series of experiments with quick fire guns has been made at Canet's great factory at Havre in the presence of French officers. a Russian commission headed by Colonel Sanatsky and the Danish general, Linnemann. In an interview, General Linnemann said that a large gun was fired nine times in forty-five seconds, while another of heavier calibre was discharged seven times in fiftyfour seconds. The results of the experiments, ne added, justified the belief that French factories can successfully compete with any ordnance factories in the world.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; slightly For Nebraska-Light rains; northerly winds

For Iowa—Rains; winds shifting to north-westerly; colder Mond ty night. For South Dakota—Geography fair; northerly winds; cooler, except stationary temperature in extreme western portion.

All Preparat one Completed. New York, April 12 .- Arrangements for the forthcoming ananal convention of the republican league of the United States at Cincinnati April 21 have been completed. The convention will be the largest one in the history of the league. Over a thousand delegates are expected to be present. Among the speakers invited are Blaine, Depew, Spooner, ex-Senator Allison, General Aiger, ex-Gov-ernor Foraker, John M. Langston, Major McKinley and ex-Speaker Reed.

Expected to Be Given Out Just Before the

stone National Bank of . Philadelphia.

Americanism in the letter, which is about mands of Italy. If any evidence of impulse existing between the president and his secretary of state was needed, it has been demonstrated in the manner in which they have worked together in the New Orleans jucident, and they will give more evidence yet of their determination to protect American interests the same in one section of our country as another.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION. An interesting question has come to the at-

Compsroiler Lacey declines to answer the question in advance of the appointment of a receiver, but says in a general way that notes left for collection with a failed bank and collected after the failure, are still the

firm the belief that the political wing of the farmers' alliance is being, and is to be con-troiled in the north and west by democratic agents, it came today in the statement of the president of the alliance in the published prediction here that Grover Cleveland will be the democratic nominee, and also the dis-connected announcement that Representative Wilson of West Virgina, chairman of the Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the executive committee of the national associ ation of democratic clubs, will tomorrow start upon a trip to the Pacific coast and the northwest for the ostensible purpose of organizing campaign clubs and raising organization funds. He will go as a free democratic agent, representing the na-tional organization, to designate agents to work among the farmers with a view to con-trolling their organization and having it put a candidate in the field for the presidency next year. The consuming fear of the demo-cratic national committee and the leading cratic national committee and the leading men in the party is that the alliance, in recognition of the services the last congress rendered the farmers and that which the present administration is performing, will not put an independent presidential candidate in the field. Mr. Cleveland is moving everything in sight to prod up the farmers in the western states, especially Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota, to demand an alliance presidential nominee. The democrats are sending Mr. Wilson west to manipulate the alliance the same as they controlled the pro-

scaling in the same as they controlled the pro-hibition party last year, in the interests of democratic candidates for congress and state WORKING POR A JUDGESHIP. Ex-Senator Gil Pierce and "Tom" Lowrie. of Minneapolis, who dined with the president last night and are laboring for the ap pointment of General Sanford of Minneapo lis to the Minnesota United States judgeship and who believe that their wishes will be

gratified when the supreme court appoint-ments are made next winter, have discovered a rejuctance on the part of the president and Attorney General Miller to state exactly what is in their minds as to what is in their minds as to the general principles which will gov-ern these appointments and also the land court, but they have come to the couclusion that the best material in the country will be chosen and that as a rule circuit judges will come from the districts and men of experience on the beach will be preferred for the districts.

Attorney General Miller, when requested by a reporter for a list of applicants for the land court declined to make them known, for the reason that many names are being used without the knowledge of their owners, and only confusion and embarrassment could come from a public discussion of the men. The attorney general is showing himself an excellent reader of human nature, as also the president, and those who will be called to the dozen or more judicial positions during the next nine months will be men of un-doubted ability and integrity. The land court judges are expected to be named very soon after the president returns from the west in May.

TO FREL THE PUBLIC PULSE. Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, the editor of the New York Mail and Express, has a new idea in journalism. He is going to send his Washington correspondent ahead of the president through the south and west to learn the sentiment and feeling towards President Harrison, and sound the field for 1892. Mr. John S. Shriver, his Washington correspondent, leaves tomorrow to go over the same ground the president covers, and i is going to be a race over the continent and back between the Mail and Express and th president. Mr. Shriver roes by regula trains and specials if necessary, and intend to keep ahead of the presidential special at across the continent and back again. The trip covers 9,000 miles, and is a big journal istic undertaking. Mr. Shriver says he will accomplish the job or never return to Was

SIR JOHN FOOLS HIS CONSTITUENTS. Since the sudden and somewhat abrupt d parture of the Canadian commissioners fro Washington the other day facts have come light which show not only that the visito were not disappointed and snubbed, as int were not disappointed and sauboed, as into mated in some quarters, but that they wer fully as successful in their mission as the expected to be when they came. The Canadian parliament meets within a few months and the recent elections have shown the leaders of the party in power that the friendly scutiment towards the Unite States is rapidly growing in the Dominion to order to appear to placete this senting. In order to appear to placate this sentimer and to win supporters to his own "hatred fo the United States" standard Sir John Ma Donald conceived the brilliant idea of making a show at negotiation with the United State He knew, did this wily old fox, that he was Not included in

not likely to meet with enough success to ennger his own policy. Sir Charles Tupper
s sent here in a hurry. Sir Charles did
stay long, but hurried back to Ottawa
reported that there was a glimmer of
ight for the plans. A hasty out
was prepared for publication, and
ommissioners, having violated all diploprecedent by publishing their demands
ance of their presentation. They came
time when the department of state was

precedent by publishing their demands ance of their presentation. They came time when the department of state was up he eyes in other business, when the set y himself was confined to his home by ass and the president on the eye of departure for a long journey. They never expected to negotiate a treaty, and never wanted to. They had a political move to make. They think they have made it. Sir John MacDonald will try to throw dust in the eyes of his people by announcing the failure eyes of his people by announcing the failure of the United States to enter into negotiations, and if they are as big fools as he takes them for they will believe that Mr. Blaine and the president are opposed to Canadian reci-GOOD CAUSE FOR PERLING ELATED.

Not only the secretary of agriculture but every member of the official family of the president is highly elated over the manner in which the authorities of the German empire have accepted the new meat inspection law. For many years now American meats have been parred from Germany because of the alleged prevalence of trichina among the hogs of the western farms. Of course this was only the excuse for the discrimination praconly the excuse for the discrimination principle of against American hog products. The embargo was in reality a measure of protection for the German stock raiser, but as the working people who are the consumers had to be satisfied for the higher cost of bacon, pork and lard the false accusation was made that the American meats were not only unhealthy, but posi-tively dangerous to life. One after the other our ministers to Germany during the past ten years has tried to induce the raising of the embargo, but all without effect, until the passage of the meat inspection bill by the last congress. As soon as this measure had received the approval of the president the secretary of agriculture took the secretary of agriculture took the necessary steps towards enforcing its provisions, but he first se-cured the co-operation of Secre-tary Blaine, Minister Phelps was formally enforcing ictified of the action of congress and of the intentions of the department of agriculture with reference to the law, and he was further instructed to inform the imperial secretary of state for home affairs that this country was about to take every necessary precaution to insure the thorough healthfulness of our pet hog products. Mr. Phelps is a diplomat. He performed the duty required of him well, and at the same time he gave the German authori-ties to fully understand what the result would be if the unjust embargo was to be continued. It would mean an embargo in the ports of the United States against \$30. 000,000 or \$40,000,000 worth of German goods every year, and the hint was effective. It is believed that the opening up of German markets to American hog products will furnish a steady market to many million dollars worth of the products of the western farms and will consequently enhance the market value of pork and serve to maintain a steadier price throughout the year. WASHINGTON'S PRESS CLUB.

For the past five years Washington has been without a press club. Somehow or other every attempt which has been made in the past to bring the newspaper writers of the capital together in a social organization have been without avail. Clubs have been organized with a score of members and after a precarious existence of a few months they nave died the death of the nonpariel newspaper in the small pica town. During the month of December last another serious effort was made to organize a club. After some preliminary attempts to get the men who write together a start was finally made. Officers and a board of governors were elected and the governors looked around for suitable quarters. It took some time to find the proper place, and longer to secure it when found, but last month success was achieved, and last week the final payment was made on the outfit, which gives the National capital press club the finest quarters and the best outfit of any newspaper organization in the country. The rooms are convenient to "the row," being located on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fourteenth street may atthough the alph is but an teenth street, and although the club is but an infant, it has already made itself felt among the public men still in Washington, Scarcely senator or member of the house remains in town who has not been a guest of the mem-bers, and during the coming session of con-gress it promises to be one of the most popu-lar places in the city in which to look up a newspaper correspondent when the member of congress wants to be begged to express his views and opinions upon some important sub-The membership numbers more than one hundred and fifty, and the correspondents who are not charter members are sending in their names for election to membership at the rate of several a day. MISCELLA NEOUS.

Miss Cynthia E. Cleveland, formerly of South Dakota, has been confined to her rooms during the past week on account of poor health. She announces that she will be unable to return her visits this season. Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Hattle E. Rogers of Iowa and Rev. J. Benja-min Clayton of Washington at the First

Baptist church this week.

Mrs. Senator Sanders of Montana, who has been lying very ill at the Elsmere, is now convalescing. It will be at least a month be fore she is out.

PERRY S. HEATH.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS. What Clearing House Reports Show for the Volume of Trade.

Boston, Mass., April 12 .- [Special Teleram to THE BEE.] -The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1890:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.		0330
	- 1	1	1
New York	\$604,007.8501	0.7	
Boston	95.485,050	0.6	
The London	74,265,0001	0.3	222
Philadelphia	62,987,002		11.
St. Louis	21.723.516	13371	12.
Sun Francisco	16,051,202	15.4	2053
Baltimore	12,574,220		10.
Baltimore	11,293,095	16.5	
Cincinnati	12,249,250	20.0	
	13,804,931	1.0	12:
Kansas City	9,550,020		16.
Louisviile Buffalo Gaiveston	6,800,202	5.2	
Buffalo	6,800.000	5.2	
Gniverton	5,200.583	261.7	27
Milwaukee Minneapolis Providence.	4.518,677	1.0	21.
Minneapolis	5,162,920	1.0	10.173
Providence	6,485,700 6,282,004	11.0	10000
Detroit	4,722,651	3.1	
Cleveland	B.744.114		21
Cleveland Ougha Denver	4.857.460	211111	10
Denver	8,780,302		1
St. Paul	8,759.847	114.5	
Indianapolis Columbus Memphis	2,896,300	15.0	
Memphis	2,681,956		
Dallas	1,704.12	35.5	-97
Deline	1,367,261		21
Hartford	2,141,778	D027200000	
Richmond	2,309,436 2,214,372 1,850,684	8.3	
		2.0	21.47
Portland Ore	1,850,684	*****	9
Portland Ore	1.670.432	8.1	1000
Washington	1,740,912 1,565,874		
Peoria.	1,437017111	9.2	1=70
St. Joseph	1,402,672	228555	1 2
New Haven	1 5317,117	******	
Springfield	1,213,413	10000	1 4
St. Joseph. New Haven. Springfield. Portland, Me. Worcester Fort Worth. Sloux City.	1,565-574 2,402,672 1,517,117 1,213,413 1,519,060 1,191,17	42.3 14.5	143.
Worcester	1,191,17		
Fort Worth	1,843,166	71.3	12.50
Sioux City Seattle	1,040.244	27.1	1500
Seattle	938,05	207.2	
			111
Taconia	783,000	6.9	
Tacoma Grand Rapids Wilmington Syracuse.	834.256	3.7	100
Wilmington	928,73	10.1	F 9-0.
Los Angeles	700.72	39.9	1570
Wichits.	520,02		1
Wichita.	\$21.06		
		17.1	3
Des Molnes	923,18	2 167 . 2	100
Contranguta	564.00	0	111
New Hedford	500.00	0.7	Sec.
Der Molnes Chattanogra. New Bedford Lexington Sy Topeka Lincoln	422.30	7	1
Topeka	403,24	7 2000	100
Lincoln	531,00	7	
Montreal	6,436.16	61 40.4	1
Hallfax	1,623,41 2,986,46	6 40.0	31
Montreal Halifax *Houston	2.00%,40	M. DOCCOOL	1000
		1	
			1 6
Total Outside of New York	. \$ 1,070,00d,00	0.	1
Ontaids of New York.	445.049.04	discourse	24

AN OMAHA CATHOLIC EPOCH,

Marked by the Ascension of Bishop Scannell to the Episcopal Throne.

IMPOSING INSTALLATION CEREMONIES.

Inspiring Music and Reverential Processions-Ciergymen Who Participated-Ad tresses of the Bishops -Sketch of the New Potentate.

Rt. Rev. R. Scannell, late bishop of Concordia, Kan., was formally installed bishop of Omaha yesterday morning at St. Philomena's cathedral on Ninth street near Harney. The edifice was crowded and hundreds of people, who eagerly desired admission, were unable to advance beyond the outer walls. Some of these, however, witnessed the exercises through the open windows on both sides of the church.

The clergy assembled in the pastoral residence adjoining the cathedral, and at 10:30 a. m. marched in procession to the edifice in the following order: Cross-bearer, acolytes with lighted tapers, censer bearer, asperges, visiting clergy, Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport, In, attended by Rev. P. F. McCarthy, and finally Bishop Scannell, wearing mitre, bearing his crosier and wearing the regulation cope, heavily ernamented with bullion. As the procession entered the building the organ and orchestra played the inspiring march by Gouned, composed in honor of Pope Pius IX.

The clergy circled round the sanctuary, while the bishop to be installed ascended the episcopai throne. few prayers were then read in Latin by Vicar General Choka, after which Rev. A. M. Colaneri, secretary to the late Bishop O'Conior, read the papal bull appointing Bishop

Scannell to the diocese of Omaha.

The clerky then, in turn, filed past the throne, saluted the bishop and then dropped on one knee, at the same time kissing the

on one knee, at the same time kissing the episcopal ring, which the bishop were on the third finger of the right hand.

The bishop then descended the throne and ascended the steps of the altar and in Latin proclaimed an indulgence of forty days to be gained in the usual manner. The proclamation was afterwards read in English by Father Carroll of St. Cecelia's church.

The clergy and auditors then took seats and Bishop Scannell spoke as follows: and Bishop Scannell spoke as follows:

The clergy and auditors then took seats and Bishop Scannell spoke as follows:

The responsibility of the bishop is a great responsibility. It is his duty to advise, direct and encourage his people in relizious matters: to foresee danzers and provide for them. Much of this, it is true, he must accomplish through the clergy, because they have immediate access to the people—to instruct and direct them in confession, to visit them in their houses; and, when the clergy are loyal to the authority of the church and solicitous for the good of the falth, then the responsibility of the bishop is made light indeed.

The people must also co-operate in sharing this responsibility. They are expected to be faithful to their pastor and manifest by their works that they are giving a good example to the public. Today this duty devolves upon the ladies. Every day ladies are taking a more prominent part in exercising an influence in religious matters and in no country in the world have ladies as great opportunities as right in this country, and there is no country better prepared because they are becoming every d y more intelligent, and therefore gaining more influence. You must take your part in this great work. You must take your part in this great work. You must be intelligent faith that is established on certainties, that will enable you to show to non-Catholies that your religion is not a superstition, but has a strong foundation in reason as well as in faith. But even that is not sufficient. You must do something to make the doctrines of our holy church acceptable to those who are outside of the fold. I speak the truth to you, said our Lord, "why do you not believe?" It was not because the did not present it in a clear manner, but because they found those doctrines unpleasant. So it is with the great non-Catholie public. You may show them that your faith is reasonable; is founded on revelation, but if you do not touch their hearts you will labor in vain. The doctrines of religion rest upon faith, but no matter how well found founded on revelation, but if touch their hearts you will labor doctrines of religion rest upon faith matter how well founded that faith matter how well founded that faith may be you will not get any one to accept that does trine which rests on faith alone so long as the doctrine is unpleasant and does voience to their worldly oassions. You must appeal to the hearts of the people and show by your virtues that the faith that you have is one that enables those who believe in it to perform such virtuous acts. You must show by your obe idence and humility and the supernatural virtues that adorn the Christian character that your religion is divine. I expect you, as well as the clerzy, to share the responsibility that has been conferred upon me

responsibility that has been conferred upon me.

In the very beginning I meet with a serious difficulty, because I succeed to one who possessed many gifts and was adorned with virtues and had a business capacity to which I can lay no cigim. But I can try even at a distance to imitate him. I will ask you to pray for those whom God has placed in authority. If it is the duty of Christians to pray for those who are placed in authority in civil affairs that you may lead peaceful lives, how much more should you pray for those in authority in the church in order that your eternal interests may be safely guided.

Relying on your co-operation and your loyalty and assistance, by the grace of God. I hope that my administration even my mistakes, may be used to the glory of God and to the salvation of the people that have been committed to my care.

The bishop then returned to the throne and solemn pentifical high mass was pro-

and seiemn pontifical high mass was pro-ceeded with, the choir intoning the Kyrie of Cimarosa's military mass with orchestral ac-Companiment.

During the mass the bishop was attended by Vicar Generals Perrier of Concordia.

Kan., Gleason of Nashville, Tenn., and Choka of Omaha.

The mass was sung in a clear voice by Bishop Bouacum of Lincoln, who was assisted by the following clergy: Rev. William Kelley, assistant priest; Rev. George Glauber, deacon, and Rev. D. W. Moriarty, sub-deacon. Rev. C. Carroll and Rev. F. Bruen acted as masters of ceremonies.

A pontifical mass in the ruberies of the Catholic church is one of the most imposing of ceremonies. Its grandeur is limited only by the resources of the sanctuary in which it Choka of Omaha.

by the resources of the sanctuary in which it celebrated. Yesterday the solemnity of the ceremony was admirably displayed nd attracted the attention of the spectators from the opening to the close. The effect was heightened by the richly decorated vest ments of the celebrant and assistants, and the presence within the sanctuary of a numthe presence within the sanctuary of a full-ber of diocesan clergymen and from abroad, among whom, not including those already named, were the following: Fathers Dalton of Kansas City, Gill of Chicago, Lochran of Lincoln, Gienson of Nashville, Hanley of Ponca, Koilu of Atkinson, Mugan of South Omaha, Muller of St. Libori, Jungles of Mon-terey, Hayes of O'Connor, Steuer of Howard county, Healey of O'Neill, Wallace of Gretna, Lynch of Wood River, Walsh of Norfolk and O'Reilly of Albion.

The local clergy present were as follows:
Yicar General Choka, St. Weuceslaus'
charch: Fathers Carroll of St. Cecilia's,
Daxacher of the hospital, Jacomovicz of St.
Paul's, Barrett and Jennette of St. Patrick's, Paul's, Barrett and Jennette of St. Patrice's,
McCarthy of St. Philomena's, Colaveri and
Hillman of Holy Family, Bruen of St. Philomena's, Breitkopf of St. Jostph's, Aherne of
St. Peter's, Smith of the Sacred Heart and
Couway of St. Peter's.
Adding to the inspiring effect was the
beautiful white marbie altar which was
handsomely decorated with flowers and
ferns.

At the close of mass Bishop Hennessy of Wichits, Kan., ascended the pulpit and de-Wienita, Kan., ascended the pulpit and de-livered an interesting address, a part only of which is here:

which is here:

The distinguished spirit, outside of the pale of the church, in this, our beloved country, in these days is that of indifferentism or latitudinarianism. Men nowadays, with the light of minercen centuries of experience to guide them, are spi to assert without considering the foundation upon which they make the assertion, that one religion is as good as another; or that it makes no difference what religion man professes, provided he be a good, morali upright and just man, and this idea obtains very largely in our days. It is a modern error. If religion were a human institution, if it originally came to the body of the people spontaneously, I could imagine a likerty of choice in the matter; but, when we know and recognize that religion come.